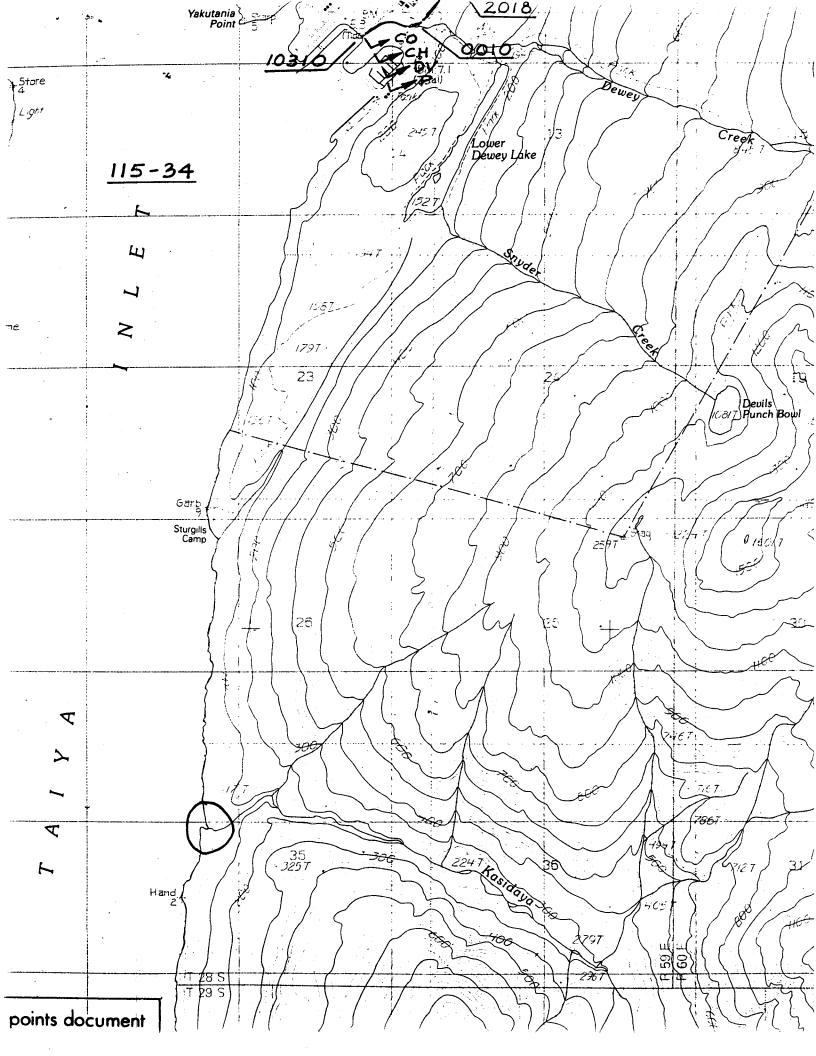
Revision 11/96

State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

glon SOUTHEAST	▼	US	GS Quad	Skagway B-1 !	4W	
			115-34-#####			
dromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway ne of Waterway Kasidaya Creek			☑ USGS Name		☐ Local Name	
		on 🗌 Backur	Information			
☑ Addition		or Office Use				
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omination #	<u> </u>	<del>- /-/</del>	Supervisor		ate	
evision Year:	Adula	5	Wan	12/	7/97	
evision to: Atlas _ E	Soth Time	AWC Pro	oject Biologist	C	ate	
evision Code:	2		Drafted		Date	
	COSERV	ATION INFORMAT				
Species	Date(a) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous	
Dolly Varden	9/12/97		4			
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Signature of Area Biologist:

Vagter R. Howken It



## Weiss, Ed

From:

Hawkes, Clayton R.

Sent:

Friday, October 30, 1998 12:30 PM

To:

Weiss, Ed

Cc:

Ericksen, Randy; Estes, Christopher; Jones, Doug

Subject:

RE: catalog, Skagway B-1 NW

Ed,

It is critical that a good decision be made on the fish resources in this stream, because the preferred alternative for development of the hydro project would divert 100% of the water. You are correct that it isn't clear cut and the reports that were submitted do a good job of making it **difficult** to determine numbers of fish, size, species, date, location, etc.

Here is what I understand was caught:

9/12/97 4 small Dolly Varden in traps by Randy.
10/1/97 no fish caught in 2 traps
12/97 3 Dolly Varden, and 3 unindentified char (one 8-inch), and 2 chum salmon (3 and 7 inch).
3/2/98 3 salmonids probably Dolly Varden
3/12/98 3 Dolly Varden (all about 3.5 inches)
5/98 3 Dolly Varden (7-8 inches)

- Chum salmon (3 and 7 inch) would not have been in the area in December. These fish were likely another salmonid.
- All of the fish were captured below the high tide mark. The report indicates that the large pool above high tide was not
  well sampled. It was partially covered with ice in December and is generally too deep and large to effectively
  electroshock.
- All the fish were caught by electroshocking, except the 4 DV caught by Randy.
- Some of the Dolly Varden and unidentified char were at the lower end of spawning size range. The small Dolly Varden were either from this creek or another system. However, it seems to make the most sense that they were rearing in the freshwater of this creek.
- Salmonids (Dolly Varden were the only fish that could have been correctly identified) were caught consistently.

Dolly Varden can rear (over-winter) in one system, leave, and spawn in another creek. That pool may be important over-winter habitat. It is important that the pool be sampled again this winter. Without additional information, I am going to lean towards being conservative and recommend that the tailrace be routed to the creek mouth so that it will have water. It is a hard call for now --That is why I dragged Doug into the discussion.

Thanks for your time.

-----Original Message-----

From:

Weiss, Ed

Sent:

Thursday, October 15, 1998 1:55 PM

To:

Hawkes, Clayton R.

Cc:

Dolezal, Wayne; Don McKay (E-mail); Trasky, Lance

Subject: RE: catalog, Skagway B-1 NW

This stream was not added to the AWC. The nomination was withheld pending further information. Randy's nomination noted that four Dolly Varden and 1 cottid were captured in one of five traps. The five traps were from a point 200 ft. above the HHW This trap was set in the intertidal area of the stream. It was also noted that significant barriers were present just upstream of this reach.

A report by Alaska Power and Telephone entitled "Fisheries Assessment of Kasidaya Creek for the Otter Creek Project, Skagway, Alaska" also documents fisheries sampling & observations made at the ADF&G's request. The report notes high gradient rapids and an approximately 100 foot barrier falls less than 150 feet inland from the OHW mark of the inlet. It also notes the four Dolly Varden captured by Randy on September 12, 1997. Additional sampling was conducted by Aquatic Enviornmental Services and Alaska Power and Telephone personnel on December 11 and 13, 1997. This sampling consisted of both minnow trapping and electroshocking. Upstream of the barrier six traps were fished for 2 hours and "thorough" electrofishing was conducted. Two traps were also